RIOTING IN IRELAND.

MATIONALISTS ASSAILED BY ORANGEMEN.

PISTOLS, BOTTLES AND STONES USED-ONE BOY KILLED-PIGHTING FROM A MOVING TRAIN. BELFAST, Aug. 7 .- A party of Nationalist mem ers of the Order of Foresters went to Portrush to-day on two special trains. They were met at the Portrush station by a crowd of Orangemen, and a sharp fight ensued, bottles and stones being used as missiles. All of the decent inhabitants and the English and American tourists who happened to be in the town took refuge in houses. The disturbance was finally quelled by the police. While returning to Bel ast the Natiotalists were stoned all along the line by Orangemen, who had been informed of the riot at Portrush. Nearly all the sindows of the train were broken. The Nationelists replied with bottles and pistols. A youth who was standing in a bridge at Ballymoney station when the train passed was shot and has ince died. A Presbyterian minister and a youth were wounded at Ballymena. When the trains prrived at Belfast there was further trouble, but the police soon restored order.

HAWAII RIPE FOR REBELLION.

FOREIGNERS OVERCROWDING NATIVES. SECRET OPPOSITION AMONG THE LEAGUERS-THE KING'S LAWLESS COURSE.

BAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7 (Special).—The Zealandia prived to-day with Honoinin advices of July 30. The sixsation at that date remained unchanged, though there signs of more trouble in the near While everybody admits that a change of Government was absolutely necessary, conservative men are beginning to question the stability of a Ministry elected by an armed revolutionary league bound together internal dissension within the league which is now running the Government through the figure-head Cabinet. It is asserted that few save the leaders know what is going on behind the scenes and that most of the member are being used as tools to further the ends of men who find personal profit in the turn events have taken. The the of not enough officers to go round threatens also to disrupt the league. Only the secrecy of the oath that bound the organization has thus far prevented the opposition from finding open expression which, however, cannot be much longer prevented.

The last serious disturbing element is the change of sentiment among the natives. At first they acquiesced in the change of Ministry, as the King had anticipated their demands by dismissing abnoxious officials and asking Green to form a new Ministry. They have learned since that Green did not his own Cabinet. It was named for him of a quasi Constitutional Government, not constituted by popular suffrage or legislative action, but by an armed absolutely without responsibility. The natives have held meas-meetings in which many provisions of the new constitution have been severely criticised. especially that clause virtually disfranchising members of their own race. This is effected by means of a property qualification. The qualification for memberhip of the House of Nobles is made dependent on the possession of taxable property in the kingdom of the val-ue of \$30,000 over and above all incumbrances, or in pass the same qualification. The effect will be that not more than a dozen natives will be eligible either to sit in the House of Nobles or vote of that body. The provisions relating to the House of Representatives, though

lating to the House of Representatives, though less stringent, will effectually disfranchise the Kanakas. The pay of members has been reduced to a sum inadequate to support those who have no other means of subsistence. The object is ovidently to concentrate power in the hands of Americans and other foreign residents, to the exclusion of the kanakas.

The framers of the constitution have gone even fursioner. They have framed an oath by which foreigners of American and European descent may vote without resouncing their allegiance to their own country. So unnaturalized residents have actually taken possession of the country lothe exclusion of the native population. This is cerain to lead to trouble, perhaps to bloodshed. Fearing this, the league is to be continued in arms until after the slection, and it has been publicly announced that measures have been taken to meet all possible opposition; in other words, voters are to be coered into giving popular sanction to the new organization, and at the same time by controlling the election for members of the Legislature the leaguers will succeed in making their own tenure of office perpetual, as the Afinisters can be removed after a vote of a want of confidence. The foreign representatives are censured for the part, they took in attending public meetings and advising the King to sign the (onstitution after having made a statement of the stanton to their Governments, without awaiting in-

situation to their Governments, without awaiting in-struction.

The most intelligent among the natives of the Ha-waltan I-lands contend that King Kalakana had no watian I-lands contend that King Kaiakaua had no power to abrogate the Constitution. His sovereign rights were derived from it and the right to abrogate or amend it was not one of these. Therefore his act was also dutely lawless and without excuse except that of physical terror of death at the hands of the men who now constitute his advisory council. A sorm is brewing and before long may burst on the heads of the men who have brought about the present condition of affairs, though on the surface the Government seems to be running more smoothly than of old.

REPUDIATION IN HAWAIL BRITISH CAPITALISTS MAY SUFFER FOR PREMIER GIBSON'S MISDEEDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7 (Special).-There are signs of

serious financial trouble in Hawaii. While Premier Gib son was in control a loan of \$2,000,000 was authorized, and G. W. McFarlane went to London to put the securities on the market. He, Mattson, Hoffnung, Skinner and others put up \$500,000, which sum was given to Claus Spreckles as part payment for bonds in his possession. McFariane persuaded the British capitalists that the

third mortgage, be tring 6 per cent. interest, was a good security. Another \$500,000 was raised, nearly all going into the same safe in which McFarlane's pile was turned and Claus spreckles's demand was satisfied in full. The new Ministry will now have nothing to do with the bonds already issued, and there is a project of repudiation on foot. Prime Minister Green claims that the bonds are worthless in that they were not issued in accordance with the legislative act which prescribed that they should be printed in denominations of American oney, when in fact they were issued in English pounds

money, when in fact they were issued in English pounds, McFarlane pocketing 16 ceuts difference between every pound and \$5, besides promptly collecting his fees allowed by the act.

Another objection to the legality of the issue is that she of the signatures required is printed and not written. It is said on good authority that Premier Green and his associates have already been warned by the British Consult that their plans will meet with the disapproval of the British Government and will have to be altered to said the wishes of those who have put out their c sh in good faith. He is ready to inforce the demand by asking that a naval force sufficient to bring the existing Ministry to assume the debts of the last be concentrated at Honoiniu.

Bonomin.

Another cause of uncosiness is the attitude of the King. Be takes his humiliation with poor grace and is said to be burning for a chance to strike back at those who have been foremost in shearing him of power. To do this he will if necessary side with any force that will suspend the action of the new constitution.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

IN IMPERIAL DECREE SANCTIONING THE FORMA

TION OF A BANKING SYNDICATE.
SHANGHAL Aug. 7.-M. Mitkiemitz, with two special nese envoys, started for Washington to-day, laving secured an imperial decree sanctioning formation of a banking syndicate. The only awaits the ratification in America. The immediate capital of the proposed bank will be 50,000,000 taels, the management having nower blacease the sum. A dozen of the principal american suks will advance the money. Li Hung Chang will be chairman, with a joint American and Chinese manteement. The first work to be undertaken will be a milway between Pekin and Tientein and Canton.

THE EMPERORS BID EACH OTHER FAREWELL ASTRIN, Aug. 7 .- Emperor William and Emperor ook a walk this morning. At noon Em peror Francis Joseph paid a visit to Emperor William at eschloss. At the end of half an hour they bade other farewell, embracing at the top of the staircase German suits accompanied the Austrian Emperor burriage; Emperor William remained on the balcony ill Emperor Francis Joseph disappeared from view, crowd in the street in the meanwhile cheering. Emperor William will leave Gastein on Wednesday.

PRENCH PICTURES FOR AMERICA. Aug. 7.-An American dealer has recently ex-2,000,000 france for modern French pictures.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ITALY. Aug. 7.-It is officially announced that the King and accept the resignation of the Ministry.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN CYPRUS. on, Aug. 7.—A severe earthquake shock was felt

Min, Aug. 7.—Michael Davitt, speaking at Sligo to

hist of its kind. The Irish people, he said, were too fond A MOTHER LOOKING FOR HER SON. THE LEAK IN THE TREASURY. of shouting. Deeds, not words, were wanted. If the National Laugue were proclaimed secret meetings would be held.

FOUL PLAY AT WHITELEY'S. IMPOSSIBLE TO INSURE HIS ESTABLISHMENT BE-

CAUSE THE COMPANIES THOUGHT THERE WAS A GRUDGE AGAINST HIM.

LONDON, Aug. 7 .- Fire engines are still playing upon the ruins of Whiteley's establishment, which is completely gutted. The less is estimated at from £300,000 to £500,000. Three bodies have been extricated from the ruins. It is believed that there are four more bodies buried in the ruins, as there were cries of distress heard burning. In an interview to day Mr. Whiteley appeared to be by no means overwhelmed by the disaster. He said he was prepared to devote his energies to repairing the loss. He left London Saturday morning with his sons, who had just arrived from college on a holiday visit. He heard of the fire from the British Consul at Ostend. This is the fifth and most disastrous fire in the Whiteley establishment since 1882. By a fire in June, 1885, Mr.

establishment since 1882. By a fire in June, 1885, Mr. Whiteley lost £250,000. Four shops were burned. Yes-May's fire destroyed seven shops. Mr. Whiteley is convinced that £500,000 will not cover the loss.

It would be inaccurate to say that he is not insured, though he has bad the greatest difficulty in obtaining insurance. He offered high premiums without avail, the insurance companies conceiving that somebody had a spite against him. They were willing, however, to insure his private residence and those of his employes. Mr. Whiteley is convinced that there has been foul play. On every occasion the fire appeared to break out in twenty places at once. On this occasion flames were seen bursting from three floors simultaneously. He does not believe that any of his employes are culpable. The loss from the last three press has fallen almost entirely upon Mr. Whiteley, the insurance being hardly worth mentioning. Mr. Whiteley says he will rebuild immediately.

FERDINAND WILL DECLINE THE BAUBLE. VIENNA, Aug. 7 .- It is removed that Prince Ferdinand will start for Bulgaria to-morrow, with the intention of formally abdicating the Bulgarian throne.

ARRESTED ON HIS WAY TO KATKOFFS FUNERAL Paris, Aug. 7 .- Paul Deroulede, who had intended to be present at the funeral of M. Katkoff, was arrested and detained on the Russian frontier while on the way to Moscow because he had no passport. He was too late to

DRIVEN AWAY BY MYSTERIOUS FLAMES. SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION ATTRIBUTED TO

'SPOOK" IN NEW BRUNSWICK. Boston, Aug. 7 (Special).—A correspondent in Wood-stock, N. B., of The Boston Herald writes:

The people of Woodstook are mystified by the strange scenes which for the past forty-eight hours have been enacted in a little two-story frame house in Vic-toria-st., occupied by Reginald C. Hoyt, a pleture-frame dealer. His family, consisting of his wife, five children and two nieces, are in a state of dread and anxiety. Since 11 o'cleck yesterday morning no less than forty fires have broken out in the bouse. Bedding, furniture, window shades, clothes and various household articles have been partially destroyed. Only untiring vigilance has prevented the house and its contents from being burned to the ground and this would also have caused the deto the ground and this would also have caused the destruction of other wooden buildings in the neighborhood. These fires can be traced to no human ageacy and even the acientists are staggered. Without premonition, with no lamp lighted or stoves in use, various articles would burst out into flames. Now it would be a curtain high up out of reach, then a bed quilt, another room would begin to smoke and smoulder, and as if to puzzle the theorists, a carpet-covered lounge was found to be all after underneath among the jute stretched above the springs. A basket of clothes in the shed burst into flames, and the basket itself was partially consumed. A child's dress haueing on a hook, a feather-bed, a straw mattress—no two articles in the same room—were ignited and would have been consumed, but for water copiously poured on them. News apread quickly that Hoyt's house was hauuted and great crowds flocked there. It was the talk of the town last night.

To-day a visit was made to the premises by Dr. Smith, a leading physician and druggist, whose only theory was that of electrical or gaseous combustion, but the fact that the fires burst forth in rooms, the windows of which were white open, seems to refute the supposition. James S. Olmstead, S. Olmstead, Bros., a prominent mer-

that to electrical or gascous combustion, but the fact that the fires burst forth in rooms, the windows of which were wide open, seems to refute the supposition. James S. Olmstead, of Olmstead Brox, a prominent merchant, also attempted to investigate the mystery, but gave it up as inexplicable. James Walls, editor of The Carleton Sentinel, went to examine into the matter. While he stood in the parlor taiking with Mrs. Hoyt, he was astonished to see a white cotion window curtain burst into flames at a point near the celling. He reshed to the spot, stood on a chart, and with his hands, which were somewhat burned, extinguished the fire, only to see it break out a new at a point far removed from the original blaze. He came away puzzled. William S. Jones, of Boston, in company with Mr. Jarvis, of the Halifax Banking Company, called at the house this moraing. While he was seated in the front room talking with Mrs. Hoyt and George cornell, the lawyer, a child's shriek was beard in the adjoining room, and the party rushed in, to find a basket of clothes in a blaze.

On Saturday afternoon a Herud reporter arrived in town and at once went to investigate the matter. He was accompanied by half a dozen gentlemen who were detailed to interview members of the family separately and to examine every nook and corner of the house and every article in it. Those gentlemen were A. C. Titus, of

was accombanied by hair a dozan gentiemen who were detailed to interview members of the family separately and to examine every nook and corner of the house and every attede in it. Those gentiemen were A. C. Titus, of Newport, Charles M. Raymond, D. G. Markham, of Providence, C. M. Raymond, H. G. Wells, George J. Raymond, H. C. Anderson and Mr. Max J. Raymond, of Boston. In every room partially burned garments, sheets and articles of furniture were lying around, drenched with water, and the walls and ceilings were blackened with suoke. The children were huddled about their mother, everyone dread ga visit from the fire "spook" and anxiously glancing about. There was no sign of human agency in any of those fires, nor could the most rigid cross-questioning elicit any information tending to clear up the mystery. On the contrary, it was discovered that fire had on one occasion broken out when no one was in the house. Mr. Hoyt returned from a neighbor's house, where he had taken his family, to fluid a bed on fire. Mr. Hoyt is a sober, industrious man and bears a good reputation. His property is not insured. The house is insured, but is not owned by Mr. Hoyt.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7 (Special).—The negro Perry, whose connection with the notorious Burking case here last winter compelled him to leave the city to escape lynching, arrived in Baltimore to-day and risited several of his friends and they closed their doors against him. In a short time he was recognized by many of the people who wanted to lynch him last bim and he was compelled to seek refuge in a police him and he was compened to seek reings in a police station. To the officers he said that since leaving Baltimore he had been working in and near Philadelphia, and for some time was employed on the farm of a brother of Mr. Singerly, proprietor of "The Record." The police will send him away again, as his life is not safe here. Perry was the laustor of the Record." The police will send him away again, as his life is not safe here. Perry was the innitor of the medical college to which the murderer Ross, now under sentence of death, took the body of the old woman he had butchered. Ross still declares that Perry put him up to the netarious job, but Perry was tried and acquiited of any complicity in the

PORRING CARS IN A FREIGHT YARD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7 (Special).—A bold attempt at train robbery was made on the Panhandle line about 3 o'clock this morning. About midnight the switchmen in the Panhandle freight yards discovered five men robbing a car of merchandise. They at tempted to capture the robbers, but were compelled to throw up their hands and walk away. Two or three hours later five men, supposed to be the ones who robbed the car, slipped on an outgoing freight train just beyond the city limits, and covering the engineer and train men with revolvers searched the cars but failed to find anything they wanted. The robbers disappeared in the fields along the road. None of them were masked, and the leader was recog-nized as 'Al' 'Kerr, a nctorious thier whom the police have been trying for months to capture.

NEW-HAVEN, CORD., Aug. 7.—Edward McDermott, a ruffian in this city, to-day assaulted and serionsly, if not ruman in this city, to-day assaulted and seriously, it not fatally, injured Charles F. Bollman, Chief of the New-Haven Police Department, Bollman's nose was broken and his head was terribly bruised. He was also kicked in several places. About one year He was also kicked in several places. About one year ago McDermott assaulted and brutally kicked Officer Tighe, and would probably have killed him if Chief Bollman, who happened to be passing, had not come to his rescue. McDermott was severely punished for this offence and swore vengeance against Bollman. In his term of office Bollman has incurred the dislike of the ruffians and threats have often been made against him. It is reported that McDermott was hired to commit the assault, but as yet there is no positive proof that this is true. McDermott is under arrest.

RAKING UP AN ANCIENT TRANSGRESSION. CINCINNATI, Aug. 7 (Special).—A clerical scandal is agitating the German Evangelical churches. On Tuesday the Rev. J. C. Kraemer, of St. Louis, came here to be pastor of St. Peter's Evangelical Church. A letter from Minneapolis stated that Mr. Kraemer had served three years in a German prison for embezzlement while in the German postal service years ago. Other letters in the German postal service years ago. Once texture repeated this charge. Some of the other ministers have made vigorous opposition to Mr. Kraemer's taking charce of his church and others have taken his part. Mr. Kraemer himself does not deny the charge, but says if twenty years of houerable and right living does not cover a fault Christian charity is meaningless.

ENGINEERING FEAT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA. LANCASTER. Penn., Aug. 7 .- Five thousand people this morning witnessed the removal of the iron bridge on the Penusylvania Railroad across Conestora Creek to temporary timber supports forty-five feet distant to permit the erection of a stone bridge on the old site. The re-moval was made in fitteen minutes, and in an hour and swenty minutes tradic was resumed. SHE FINDS HIM IN JAIL AT GRAVESEND.

ACCUSED BY A STRANGER WITH APPROPRIATING

MONEY GIVEN HIM TO BET ON THE RACES. A beautiful Frenchwoman, with large black eyes and dark hair, dressed in a dark-blue silk with a profusion of black late, tripped lightly up the marble steps at Police Headquarters last evening. In her hand she carried a crumpled envelope, and she in-quired anxiously of Doorman McDermott where luspector Byrnes's office was. The doorman showed her the Inspector's room. Detective Frink was on duty behind the desk and the woman rushed up to him and anxiously asked while struggling to keep

back the tears:
"Can you tell me where my son is! Here is a
message I have received from him." She then read to Detective Frink the following:
"Mama: Come to Police Headquarters. I am

The detective quieted the woman and said toat he would try and find her son. He had no recollection would try and find her son. He had no recollection of any measage being sent out from Police flead-quarters during the day, but he assured the weeping woman it her son was there she would be allowed to see him. She said her name was Annie Verdelt, white that of her son was Eunanci Konnstamm. The detective rould not find this name on the police blotter, and thinking perhaps if her son had been arrested he had given a wrong name, he took the trembing woman-down stairs. She peered through the iron hars, hoping to see the face of her son, but he was not the c. Mrs. Verdell became trantic, and said that she thought that the manuel was twenty years old, and when

there, Mrs. Verdell became frantic, and said that she thought that the reson had been foully dealt with. She said that the manuel was twenty years old, and when he became of age would receive one-quarter of an estate valued at several millions. The estate came from his tather, who was for many years in business in this city as an importer of India shawls and laces. She had married Mr. Verdell since her husband's death. It has long been Emanuel's custom to dine every Sunday with Mrs. Verdell at her boarding-house, No. 35 Perrysat, and yesterday, just before moon, Mrs. Verdell received the message from "Manny," the name by which her son is known, stating that he had been arrested.

When Mrs. Verdell get home and had become more calm she examined the message again and saw that it had been sent toon Brooklyn. She hurried at once to Police Headquarters in Brooklyn, and later sent word to Detective Fink that she had found her sin. He had spent Saturday night and yesterday in the jail at Gravesend and offered to go his bail, but was not accepted by the magistrate as he cwhed no real estate in that county. Emanuel says that he is faisely charged with embezzlement by a stranger whom he never met before. Emanuel was at Coney Island on Saturday. A stranger met him and said: "Where is that money I gave you to bet on the races "Emanuel re; hed that the stranger had never given him any money, and the stranger said that Emanuel owed him a sum of money that he had won on the races with the stranger had him arrested. Enanuel cisims that the stranger had him arrested. Enanuel ci

LABOR QUARRELS IN BUFFALO.

OBJECTING TO SPEECHES FROM GEORGE BLAIR AND DR. M'GLYNN-SCORING ONE OF GOVERNOR HILL'S MEN.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7 (Special),-The Central Labor Union had a red-hot meeting last night, which lasted long after midnight. Among the speakers invited for the Labor Day celebration on September 6 were Dr. Glynn and Congressman Farquhar, P. F. Fitzpatrick Cincinnati; John Swinton and George Blair To President Strasser, of the National Cigarmakers' Union, George Blair's name seemed to be a red rag. He

Union, George Blair's name seemed to be a red rag. He declined to talk on the same platform with Blair and Blair's name was dropped. Delegate Wade said;
"I object to the name of Dr. McGiyan. He represents a different cause and party. I move that his name be dropped. He is a bold, bad man." It was dropped by a vote of 9 to 7. In executive session later this action was reco-sidered and McGiyan will be allowed to this. Fresident strasser accused Factory Inspector Francy, one of Governor Hill's appointe-s, of neglect of doity and the latter responded helly. They nearly came to blows over Mr. Strasser's assertion that Francy was a lobbyist.

Boston, Aug. 7 (Special).-The strike of the lasters en ployed by William S. Douglas, of Brockton, is specially significant in view of the prominence of Mr. Douglas as State Senate by the labor vote, defeating Mayor Whipthe Mayoralty. The complaint of the strikers is that When the question of wages was raised, Mr. Douglas says, he agreed to submit the matter to a committee, but the lasters did not send the committee to his saop. Afterward they "kicked" on the question of employin non-union men. Mr. Douglas refused to discharge th non-union men. Mr. Douglas refused to discharge the non-union men and a strike was ordered on Saturday.

Mr. Douglas says that since the early part of July he has had seven large machines at work. He has nad two men for each machine, as required. Ten of these were union men, while the remaining two were mount mon men. Mr. Douglas states that he told the union that he was willing to have all the hand lasters muon men, but that one-half the werkmen employed on the lasting machines must be non-un on men. The reason for this is that he desired to know the true capacity of the machines. The Lasters' Union do not favor the machines, and consequently are not desirous that they should prove a success. "In our factory," he said, "a union man was offered \$1 a pair for every pair of shoes lasted and on the second 10s pairs. The \$14 was given him. Nothing has been offered him extra since and the average has failen down to sixty pairs a day." Mr. Douglas said that unless his men returned to work on Mouday morning they would all be discharged and no chance would be allowed them for a strike.

THE CENTRAL UNION DIVIDED ON SOCIALISM. No business was transacted at the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday. The delegates to the Central Union are nearly equally divided between Socialists tral Union are nearly equally divided between Socialists and anti-Socialists and an effort was made by the former to pass a resolution condemning the action of John Mc-Mackin, chairman of the County Committee of the United Labor party, for his decision that has resulted in driving the Socialists from the party. Edward Finkelstine in a speech of some length tried to impress upon the delegates the idea that the United Labor party had voted unanimously in the matter and asked for the Socialists the support of the delegates. This he did not get, for no sooner was his purpose universtood than the opening delegates should him down and would not let him be heard. Motions and ameniments and calls to order took up the assultine allotted to business until a

AT THE FUNERAL OF WOOLFOLK'S VICTIMS. MACON, Ga., Aug. 7.-The funeral of the nine victims of Thomas G. Woolfolk took place here to-day at Hose Hill Cemetery in the presence of 3,000 people. The services were brought to an abrupt termination by the ar was in Athens at the time of the commission of the crime. Heartrending scenes followed, bringing tears to the eyes of every spectator. Woolfok was carried to Atlanta early this morning for safekeeping. He coatinues to deny his guilt.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 7 (Special)-Thomas G. Woolfolk charged with the massacre in Bibb County on Friday night, was brought here this morning and put in Fulton jail for safe keeping. He sent for Judge James T. Nesbitt and tried to employ him as counsel, offering him a big fee. He said as all the family were killed save his own sisters he would now get the greater portion of his father's property and could pay his lawyer well. Nesbitt has not yet decided to take the case. The prisoner taked a little about the crime, but protested innocence. In reference to the charge that another crime was committed beside murder, he said there would be another murder if he could get at the father of that charge.

MURDERED BY HIS SON, AGE TEN. FULION, Mo., Aug. 7.—In the inquest on the body of Herson Smith, who was assassinated four miles south town Friday, the evidence pointed to Smith's son Mentor as the murderer. The boy admitted doing the senior as the murderer. The boy admitted doing the shooting and said he was persuided to do so by his sister and a colored boy whom he met here in Furion. Mentor is only ten years old. He says his father did not treat him well and whipped him for staying away from home the night of August 4. The whipping was done in the morning and it seems the boy watched for a chance to murder his father.

TO OPEN A NEW HOSPITAL PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7 (Special). - The improved Cooper Hospital in Camden will be thrown open for inspection to-morrow. The project of founding and endowing the hospital originated with the brothers, William D. and Dr. Richard M. Cooper, who died before formulating Dr. Richard N. Cooper, was died selver forminating plans therefor, but whose benevolent intentions have since been elaborated and carried out, through gifts and bequests of money amounting to \$250,000 made by the sisters. Sarah W. and Elizabeth B. Cooper, who also joined with their brother, Alexander Cooper, in a conveyance of the land occup ed, valued at \$650,000.

COLOR MAKES A DIFFERENCE IN EDGEFIELD. COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 7 (Special).—Two murder trials took place in Edgefield yesterday. Peter Williams, colored, was convicted of the murder of another negro William R. Swearingen, a joung white man, who mur-dered a hegro, was acquitted. The negro was killed without provocation. The trial of three negroes for the "urder of a white man will take place to morrow.

MORE LIGHT ON THE CALIFORNIA FRAUDS. WHAT CONTROLLER DURHAM AND COMMISSIONER

SPARKS HAVE TO SAY. [BY THEBURAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- The Washington Post of to-day

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Washington Post of to-day contains the following:

Controller Durham said to a Post reporter yesterday that there was no truth in a sensational story printed in The New-York Tribune to the effect that warrants on the United States Treasury had been paid for in forwarded to Deputy Surveyors of public lands in California in payment of services which had been paid for in full years ago. The way in which it was discovered that claims were being twice paid, according to The Tribune, is this: The Treasury warrants were sent in bulk to the surveyor General of California to be delivered by him to the individual claimants. Some of these he delivered, but others he failed to deliver for the reason that the claims having previously been paid in full. From this followed the assumption that claims were being paid twice over, and the other assumption that somebody in the First Controller's office was working up forgotten claims. naving them allowed and warrants issued for payment. This would mean a repetition of that class of fraud invented and practised by Oscar J. Harvey, late of the Third Auditor's office, but now in the penitentiary under a sentence of twelve years' imprisonment. But then there is the serious deficiency in the theory that these Treasury checks did not come into the possession of the dishonest official, which of course would have been a necessary part of the scheme of fraud. Indeed, on investigation the theory seemed to be not only defective, but entirely unfounded. There has been a conflict going on for a long time between First Controller Durham and General Land Commissioner Sparks on the question of jurisdiction over the land office accounts. This fact made it easy for The Tribuxe to get up a false sensation.

question of purishiction over the land office accounts. This fact made it easy for THE THIBUSE to get up a false sensation.

General Sparks, when seen by The Post reporter yesterday, denied that he had any knowledge of how THE TRIBUSE to get up a false sensation.

TRIBUSE had got its information, and while he refused to criticis the Pirst Controller's office, his refusal was in a rather unfriendly tone, "The Land Office and its its own accounts," said he, "and has not recommended the payment of any account which should not be paid. If any other office has done that it is for them to answer, not ut. I do not make any charge aga ust another office and do not criticise the action of any other office. When our accounts are audited they are transferred to the First Controller, and if he allows accounts that the Land Office says ought not to be allowed that is not our fault." While speaking in this strain General Sparks would not say whether or not the First Controller had paid any accounts which the Land Office had rejected, or whether any of the checks returned to him by the Surveyor General of Lulifornia indicated that some accounts were paid twice over. He would not say anything except that if some other office erred the Land Office was not responsible.

refrains from making a speciale denial of the charge made by THE TRIBUNE correspondent and now repeated that money has been irregularly or fraudulently paid on account of public land surveys in California. To say that the fact that there is "a conflict" between Durham and Sparks "made it easy for THE TRIBUNE to get up a false sensation " is not to offer a denial. The " theory of the correspondent may be open to criticism, but that is immaterial. There was no "assumption that claims were being paid twice over." It was directly charged. Neither was there any assumption that someboly in the First Controller's office was working up forgotten claims, having them allowed and warrants issued for payment." The Controller's office was not even menned, but this part of Mr. Durham's "explanation seems to indicate that "somebody" in that office is squirming under the disclosure. Again, it is stated that dishonest official." This appears to be an admission that there were "checks" and that some of them were sent to Commissioner Sparks. If not, Judge Durham would have been in a position to deny the statement outright, and also to deny that Commissioner Sparks addressed a remonstrance to him against the irregularity of the proceeding on the part of the Treasury Department. The last paragraph of the article above quoted would seem to indicate that Judge Durham's hurried visit to the In terior Department yesterday was to try to have Commis sioner Sparks's mouth closed in regard to the crooked transaction. Apparently he was not successful. He refused to say to The Post reporter that the Controller had paid no accounts which the Land Office had rejected or selined to approve, or " whether any of the checks reindicated that some accounts were paid twice over."

Can anybody doubt for an instant that Commission

Sparks would have denied both statements if he could have done so truthfully ! Moreover, he stated to THE Na correspondent that accounts had been paid which he had not certified and that he thought that " a great mistake had been made." In the press dispatches some time ago ex-Congressmen Hurd and Thompson and Mr. Bissell were referred to as the counsel in Wash-ington of the Bank of California, which holds a large amount, it is said, several hundred thousand dollars' worth, of " deposit certificates " for surveys, which have en "hung up" for several years and which for various Attorney General in Schaif of Durham's assumption of authority over Sparks.

There is a strong impression among men who have some knowledge of the California leak in the Treasury that it is more extensive than is yet known, and that when fully explored it will be found to extend to Colo-rado and probably to several Western Territories.

SECRETARY WHITNEY'S CHANGE OF BASE. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (Special).—Secretary Whitney's sharp disapproval of the recommendation of three of

the heads of bureaus that the Palos be revaired se to indicate that his views have undergone a marked change since February 4, on which date he addressed a letter to the House Naval Committee recommending an immediate appropriation of \$200,000 to be expended between that date and June 30 for repairs on the Hartford, Kearsarge, Swatara, Thetis and several other vessels therein named. In that letter Mr. Whitney said:

letter Mr. Whitney suld:

My view with regard to any large expenditure upon these boats is that if the question were to be considered entirely separate from the conditions prevailing at the present time, the expenditures should be considered as wasteful and foolish for the ships will be of little or no value in war. Under the special circumstances which obtain at the present moment I am not prepared to advise against the appropriation of such sum as is necessary to keep affect these ships. They perform a function in time of peace important to our commerce, and it is not unlikely that they may be needed within the next six or eight months for purposes of observation and for such slight security as they may be able to afford at points where our commercial interests may require them.

In their recommendation for the repair of the Palos Commodores Wilson, Walker and Loring state that she is "the only versel in the navy capable of visiting all the treaty ports in China and is for that reason an treaty ports in China and is for that reason an extremely valuable vessel for that station. If she is lost to the Navy there is nothing built or building that can take her place." They further state that the repairs recommended at a cost of \$45,000 will make the Palos serviceable "for the next twenty years." This recommendation would seem to be in narmony with that made by Secretary Whitney himself no longer ago than last February.

MOONEY IN A SULLEN MOOD. Thomas J. Mooney, the dynamite defender of the American flag, is talkative and quiet by turns. Yes-

teriay, after Saturday's unusually loquacious spell, he relapsed into sullon silence. He would see neither reporters nor friends; and the warden at Jefferson Market Prison told a Tansuse reporter that in his perfunctory conversations with the prison officials he showed a "contrary" mood. "If we say one thing he contradicts it," said the warden, "and invariably takes the opposite side in any question that comes up. He also talks bitterly about the police, whom he denounces as enemies of the American flag. because they have arrested him for what he considers a ratrotic action."

Captain Gastlin spent a busy day clow-hunting in company with detectives. He is convinced that Moone's had to do with the Guyandotte explosion and is work me hard to get a chain of evidence connecting hith with it. In spite of Mooney's stardy denial to a TRIDUSE reporter, that he had ever "given himself away" as the Guyandotte dynamiter in a conversation with the Captain, Captain Gastlin adheres to his statement, and is sure his ears did not deceive him when he head the prisoner tell him he had tried to bow up the old Dominion steamer by way of experiment. The Old Dominion Company is apathetic in the matter. Its offered reward of \$5,000 for the conviction of the man who caused the explosion on January 31 still holds good; but everything seems to indicate that the lapse of six months has taken the edge off its zeal. The report as to Mooney's mental condition will probably be handed in to Justice Duffy to-day. Captale Gastlin spent a busy day clew-hunting it

JACOB SHARP'S CONDITION IMPROVED. Jacob Sharp's physician, Dr. Quimby, said that spatient's condition was "very communication" yes terday, and he spent a much easier day than for a READY FOR THE RACE TO-DAY week past. Mr. and Mrs. Selmes and George Sharp visited him as usual.

CASE OF CIRILO POUBLE.

AN AMERICAN PRISONER LEFT TO HIS FATE HOW MR. CLEVELAND "PROTECTS" NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (Special) .- 1.etters received here from the friends of Cirilo Pouble show that strong indignation is felt by American citizens of Cuban birth in Key West as well as in New-York city, of which he was respected resident, on account of the neglect of the Administration in Pouble's case and its apparent indifference to his fate. Some months ago it was rep resented to Pouble's friends that " prompt and decided behalf, and on the strength of that representation the nent Cuban residents of New-York. Some time later they were thunderstruck by a denial from Mr. Bayard that the Pouble matter had ever been brought to the notice of the State Department. Subsequently the denial was withdrawn, but Pouble's friends had become alarmed, and since then they have been using every effort to overcome the languid indifference of the State Department, but thus far without success. They have discovered that the "prompt and decided" action of the Department was simply a formal inquiry ad Havana in regard to the case at the time. The answer was equally formal and perfunctory. Consul-General had called on the Cuban authorities in regard to the matter and had been informed that as several hundred cases were pending on appeal some time necessarily must elapse before there would be any final disposition of Pouble's case. This report was made some weeks ago, since which time nothing whatever seems to have been done. The extent of the Administration's indifference in regard to the matter ment has never taken the trouble even to obtain copies of the testimony and arguments in the trial of Pouble, or a copy of his sentence, the preamble to which undoubtedly recites the grounds of the court's judgment.

The case has gone to the S Court on appeal, arguments have heard and the case has been submitted. It is expected that the judgment of the appellate tribunal will be rendered within the next thirty days. The opinion of the Spanish-American lawyer who is the sentence of the lower court will be confirmed.

the sentence of the lower court will be confirmed.

On July 22 Jose I. Rodriguez, an able and experienced lawyer of Washington, addressed a memorial to Preshent Cleveland in regard to Pouble's case, in which a strong appeal is made for 'prompt and decided' action. It is understood that no notice of this appeal has been taken. The memorial briefly states the case of Mr. Pouble as follows: "Mr. Pouble went to Cuba with an American passport, in the month of November, 1884. He was arrested there and tried upon the charge that he had "instigated (in the United States) the crime of rebellion" in Cuba. The Court of the Monserrate District of the City of Havana, before which he was tried, sentenced him to imprisonment for life at hard labor; and now, upon appeal, his case is pending before the Superior Court of Havana, called Audlenela, which will decide finally. The Crown Solicitor in and for that court has already filed his answer, refuting the sentence of the court below to be adirmed; and Mr. Pouble's counsel has also flied his answer, refuting the charges, asking for the release of the prisoner, showing that the offens if committed by him was committed in the United States, and entering the proper protest against such an attempt on the part of the courts of Cuba to exercise extra-territorial jurisdiction. The only thing still to be done to complete the proceedings is what is called the vista, or public verbal argument of the case, and immediately after it the fate of Mr. Pouble will be sealed. He therefore, and his friends, are waiting with as much analety as you can easily imagine for such a word of yours as is required by justice and the necessities of the case.

"The crime of Mr. Pouble, if any, is one which has On July 22 Jose I. Rodriguez, an able and exper

The crime of Mr. Pouble, if any, is one which has "The crime of Mr. Pouble, if any, is one which has been committed by almost every man, whether in public or private life, in the United States; and if for longing for the independence of Cuba from Spain, and the annexation thereof to the United States, or aiding the revolution or insurrection there by printing papers, pronouncing speeches, introducing and urging resolutions in Congress, and Innumerable other acts of which spain and her paid agents here have repeatedly complained, Americans, if caught in Cuba, can be tried there and condemned to imprisonment for life at hard labor, or any other penalty, the most illustrious men of America might easily be registered in the penitoutiary books of Spain.

CHIEF ENGINEER MELVILLE PROMOTED WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Engineer-in-Chief Charles II Loring has resigned as head of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department and Chief Engineer George W. Melville has been appointed by the President

DELAYING THE SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA. PITTSBURG, Aug. 7 (Special).-Dr. Hostetter exeffort of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to prevent the building of the South Pennsylvania Railroad by suits in equity which were begun in Philadelphia on Saturday. "The Vanderbilte own the Beech Creek road," said Dr. Hostetter, "and they can dis pose of it as they please. This last suit of the Pennsyl "The Vangerbilts own the Beech vanta Railroad is virtually the same as the one which was decided against them in the Supreme Court at Harrisburg, and it is only a bluff. They cannot win, and the suit is brought merely for the purpose of causing delay. The Pennsylvania company made causing delay. The Pennsylvania company made money over and above their expenses in fighting the sunts by the two years' delay they have now caused the South Pensylvania." In response to a question as to whether or not the latest aut cound prevent the building of the South Pennsylvania, Dr. Postetter replied that it could not. "The Vanderbits have \$2,000,000 invested in the roan now" he said, "and they will undoubtedly go ahead. They cannot dispose of their stock." He added that the South Pennsylvania management was doing nothing except getting subscribers to stock in the new organization. All of the largest stockholders in Pittsburg and Phinadelphia had gone in, he said, and he expected no All of the largest stockholders in Pittsburg and Paindelphia had gone in, he said, and he expected no trouble with these in New-York, but that nothing of great importance will probably be done until October, as Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Phipps, and others who are row in Europe will not be back until that time.

PROSPECT FOR CORN, POTATOES AND COTTON. CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The following crop summary will appear in this week's issue of The Farmer's Review: Our reports, indicate that the corn crop has materially suffered throughout the West from the long-continued drouth. Local rains have failen in many localities since our reports reached us, but it is questionable whether the damage to the crop can be repaired even by general rains. The crop in many parts of the West is in a most lamentable condition. Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Minnesota and Dakota have suffered less than the other States. Potatoes are suffering from the contin ued drouth. Pastures are in a very bad condition geued drouth. Pastures are in a very bad condition gen orally, but less so where local rains have failen. The prospects for a crop of apples are very silin."

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 7.—The regular monthly crop report for the Memphis District, which embraces West Tennessee, North Mississippi, North Arkansus and North Alabama, to be published to-morrow by Hill, Fontaine & Co., will say: "The outlook, on the whole, is satisfactory, and a yield largely in excess of last year can confidently be auticipated. The season is fully two weeks earlier than last year, and picking, which will begin in some localities about August 20, will become general throughout the district by September 10. The corn crop, especially in Alabama and Mississippi, is reported unisually fite and the yield will be above an average and more than necessary for home consumption."

John Rooney, age nineteen, a printer living at No. 34 Chrystie-t., was stabbed at 3:30 p. m. yesterday in the back near the spinal column while engaged in a quarrel with two Italians in front of the low resort at No. 110 Mulberry-st. Rooney Went into the place at No. 110 Mulberry-st. Rooney went into the place in a drunken condition and quarrelled with Glovanni Turratti, brother-in-law of Charles Spalger, bartender. The three men went out into the street and continued their fight there. It ended in Spalger driving a knife into Rooney. The latter was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, and Coroner Levy took his statement. His wound, although not necessarily fatal, is dangerous. Spalger and Turratti were both arrested and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station.

FLAXSEED INFESTED WITH WEEVIL. CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—A local paper says: "A flaxseed inspector of this city has discovered that some of the cars of flaxseed received from the Northwest contain weevil to an alarming extent. If the seed is as numer-ously infested as the inspector says, it will not make ously infested as the inspector says, it will not make flaxseed oil. The inspector thinks the weevil he found is of a new variety. Of this he is not certain and he has aubmitted the matter to the scientific investigations of the fillinois State Board of Agriculture. The insect is not in the seed of this year's crop, but infests the crop of last year. To what extent some of the new crop has been affected by contact is not known, but it is certain that none of the elevator people will accept the seed with the insect, for once the pest is in the house it is hard to get out."

CAPTAIN CURIIS DYING OF HIS INJURIES. STAUNTON, Va., Aug. 7.-Captain F. L. Curtis, brother of Madame Demorest, of New-York, died to-day from lajuries received at the Chesapeake and Ohio wreck on Thursday.

YELLOW FEVER RECORD AT KEY WEST. KEY WEST, Fla. Aug. 7.—Six new cases of fever have been reported by the Board of Health since yesterday and one death. The record stands: Total cases to date, 221; total deaths, 45; total cured, 43; still sick, 73.

THE YACHT FLEET AT COTTAGE CITY. TRIAL RACES FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP CONTEST FIXED FOR SEPTEMBER 13.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 7.-There were a reception and banquet given by Commodora Gerry, on board the flagship Electra last night, which was attended by every yacht owner in the squadron and many others. Among those present were General Butler, Vice-Commodore Bateman, of the American Yacht Club: General Paine, J. Maicom Forbes, Vice-Commodore C. C. Haight, Rear-Commodore E. D. Morgan, J. Pierpont Morgan, of the Corsair; Ogden Goelet, Messrs, Owen and Metcalf, owners of the Sachem: Chief Justice Waite, who is a guest of Captain Watrous, of the Ruth, and Captain Faiman Rogers, of the Magnolia. Many ladies were present. The yacht was brilliantly lighted up by electric lights. Previous to the reception the new steam yacht Shearwater, owned by the veteran R. B. Forbes, who is now eighty-five years of age, was alongside the flagship, and Mr. Forbes expressed his regrets that his age would prevent him from participating in the festivities.

The vachtsmen found time to dispose of some

business. It was decided that the cups tendered by the citizens of Newport be raced for after the return of the squadron to Newport, the day to be chosen by the Regatta Committee. It was agreed also that the purse offered by the Providence people should be raced for from Martha's Vineyard to Newport, the squadron returning to Martha's Vineyard after the regatta of the East-ern Yacht Club at Marblehead. The presented by J. Pierpont Morgan will be sailed for by vessels of the squadron in cruising trim from Vineyard Haven to Mar blehead to-morrow morning, the start taking place at 7 o'clock. The distance is about one hundred and ten miles. There are three curs: a \$1,000 cup for schooners, a \$500 cup for sloops over seventy-one feet water-line length and a \$500 cup for sloops seventy-one feet or less on the water line. Thus the interest in the race will not be confined to one class. The only new entry in to-morrows race it

Mr. Sweet's cutter Clara. The race for the gigs and dingies of the fleet will take place after the arrival of the squadron at Mar-

squadron-some eighty in all-were brilliant with flags and streamers from stem to stern, and many people walked to Vineyard Haven to look at the yachts in preference to attending the big campmeeting which opened to-day. Of course the Volunteer is the centre of attraction. Her reputation is not at all adiminby the fact that the Mayflower and Puritan outsailed her in the run from Newport on Saturday. The Volunteer could have won easily had she been sailed for "all she was worth," as one sailor put it. As it was not a race, but merely a run, General Paine, perhaps, felt justified in playing with his competitors. Anyhow, play with them he did by going to leeward of all the big ones after demonstrating that the Volunteer could outpoint them all. General Paine was not at the wheel at wanted to win the proper thing to do was to foilow the same course as the Puritan and Mayflower was taking, but General Paine only smiled and kept on his way. One of the sailors said:

"It didn't seem that he wanted to win. We raised only a small jib topsail and all the others had big ones."

The America's Cup Committee held a meeting this afternoon on board the flagship to settle about the trial races.

Ex-Commodore James D. Smith presided at the Ex-Commodore James D. Smith presided at the meeting. It was decided to sail the first of the trial races on September 13 over the New-York Yacht Club inside course. Should that day prove foggy the race will be sailed on September 14, and if other races are necessary they will be sailed on the 15th and 17th. The entries are Volunteer, Mayflower, Priscilla and Atlantic, J. Maicom Forbes says he will not enter the Paritan unless one of the others meet's with an accident, giving as a reason that he wishes to keep his yacht in good order for personal use. Edward Burgess has written E. D. Morgan that the Mayflower's speed can be increased by lengthening her boom two feet and increasing her headening her boom two feet and increasing her head-sails. He recommends lengthening her present

ening her boom two feet and increasing her head-sails. He recommends lengthening her present boom. Mr. Morgan will adopt his suggestion and the Mayflower will have a new suit of sails for the trial races.

A report having been circulated that Captain Aubrey Crocker sailed the Mayflower in the Goeiet Cup race, and also from Newport to this piace, E. D. Morgan, her owner, wishes is understood that Captain Henry Craven and himself handled the sloop in both races, Captain Crocker not being on board at all.

PROGRAMME OF RACES OFF MARBLEHEAD. Boston, Aag. 7 (Special).—The race for The Her ald Cup off Marblehead, on Thursday rext promises to be interesting. The race was agreed upon early in June, before The Herald cup was offered. It was determined then to invite the earries upon early in June, celore the Invite the New-York yachts to enter, but it was not then expected that so many would come around the Cape. The course will be the same as in the June regatts, a triangle of thirty-six miles from Hall Way Rock, twelve miles to a stake-boat southeast of Harding's Ledge; thence twelve miles to a stake-boat southeast of Harding's, and thence to Half Way Rock. There will be a race for first and second class schooners of the New-York and Eastern Yacht Clubs, measuring fitty feet or over, and first, second and third class sloops measuring forty feet or over. The prizes will be \$256 for first-class schooners and \$50 second prize, one prize of \$100 to second-class schooners. \$250 to first-class sloops and \$50 second prize, one prize of \$100 for second class sloops and \$50 re second prize. \$100 for second class sloops and \$50 for second prize. \$100 for second class sloops and \$50 tor second prize. \$100 for second class sloops and \$50 tor second prize. \$100 for second class sloops and \$50 tor second prize. \$100 for second class sloops and \$50 tor second \$1.30 a. in from Half Way Rock, Marblehead. The races for the prizes manned will be strictly under Eastern Yacht Club rules, which are rigid. The club has accepted the \$1.000 trophy offered by The Hereald with the express understanding that it is to be sailed for as the Regatta for the prize of the prize of the prize of the prize of the first the p

SHELTER ISLAND YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The Shelter Island Yacht Club has invited owners of all sloop yachts under forty-five feet in length, of all all sloop yachts under forty-five feet in 'mgth, of all catboats and naphtha launches, to sail in its anual regatta on Saturday. The sloops will be of two classes and the catboats of four classes. Prizes will be awarded to the winners in each class. The start will be made from the Shelter Island Heights pler at 2 p. m. Entries may be made with Secretary W. B. Hill, Shelter Island Heights, but there will be no entrance fees.

DISPLEASED GERMAN CATHOLICS IN INDIANA. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7 (Special).—There is no little stir among German Catholics in Indiana over the German Catholic Conven ion to be held in Chicago on September 6. For some time there has been discord among the Germans and the English speaking branch among the Germans and the English speaking branch of the Church in the Vincences Diocese, which comprises the southern half of Indiana, and is presided over by Bishop Chathard, an American by birth. When the Bishop returned from Rome a few days ago and was tendered a public reception, none of the German Catholics attended it, except one of the priests. The resson given for this was that the Chathard Club, which managed the affair, did not invite any of the Germans. Another thing that wideus the breach is that the Chathard Club and other Catholic organizations are strong advocates of tetotalism, which is oftensive to the Germans. They have various grievances, all of which will, it is understood, be presented to the Chicago convention with the hope that some action will be taken that will result in more consideration from the Church.

THE ANTI-PROHIBITION MAJORITY IN TEXAS Fr. WORTH, Aug. 7 (Special). -Complete and officia returns received from eighty-nine counties in the State give an anti-prohibition majority of 56,422. Only ten counties of the eighty-nine show a prohibition major-ity. Those eighty-nine counties include all the cities and most of the large towns. There are ninety two counties yet to be heard from, but most of them poll counties yet to be heard from, but most of them poli-less than two hundred votes. It is probable that the remaining counties will swell the anti-prohibition ma-jority to 75,000, but it is not likely to go beyond that figure. The returns are complete enough to show that all the amendments are defeated by large majorities. GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 7.—The election returns re-ceived last night were meagre and come in slowly. Those received up to midnight did not increase the ma-jority against the prohibition amendment contained in yesterday's report by over 3,000, making the total majority thus far against the amendment 78,000. Returns received by The News from 507 volus

majority thus far against the amendment 78,000.
Returns received by The News from 507 voting precincts in the State show a majority of 93,645 against the Prohibition amendment, and indicate that the amendment has been defeated in the State by over 125,000 votes. There is no doubt that the other amendments are defeated by smaller majorities.